



# Shots for Adults with HIV

<b>Pneumococcal</b> ("pneumococcal shot")	The "pneumococcal shot" is recommended for all HIV-positive persons 2 years of age or older. A one-time booster dose 5 years later may be needed.		
<b>Influenza</b> ("flu shot")	The "flu shot" is recommended every autumn for people who are HIV-positive or immunocompromised. It is also recommended for people who live with or provide health care to HIV-positive persons.		
<b>Hepatitis B</b> (Hep-B)	Hepatitis B vaccine is generally recommended for all susceptible HIV-positive persons. Discuss your need for screening blood tests and/or vaccination with your health care professional.		
	first dose now	second dose one month later	third dose is given 5 months after the second dose*
<b>Tetanus, diphtheria</b> (Td) often referred to as "tetanus shot"	If you haven't had at least 3 basic tetanus-diphtheria shots in your lifetime, you need to complete the series listed below:		And then all adults need a booster dose every 10 years
	first dose now	second dose one month later	
<b>Measles, mumps, rubella</b> (MMR)	In general, one dose is recommended for those born after 1956 if that person has not been previously vaccinated. People with HIV who are severely immunocompromised may not be candidates for this vaccine. Discuss this with your health care provider. People born before 1957 are usually considered immune.		
<b>Hepatitis A</b> (Hep A)	Many people are at risk for hepatitis A including travelers to areas outside the U.S., men who have sex with men, IV drug users, hemophiliacs, etc. Discuss your need for screening blood tests and/or vaccination with your health care professional.		
	first dose now	second dose 6-12 months after the first dose	
<b>Other considerations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) is the only polio vaccine recommended for HIV-positive persons and their contacts. <b>No oral polio vaccine should be given.</b></li><li>Vaccine for chickenpox (varicella) should not be given to HIV-positive individuals. However, children who share a household with an HIV-positive person should be immunized so that "wildtype" chickenpox is not spread to the immunocompromised person.</li></ul>		

\* Some immunocompromised adults may need an alternative dosage or schedule. Discuss this with your health care professional.

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